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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week and 1*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

MR. PINKNEY,

YOU *are particularly requested to give the enclosed a place in your* [illegible] *gazette, and oblige many of your*

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

To the PEOPLE *of* HENRICO *county.*

FRIENDS AND FELLOW SUFFERERS,

THE threatened force of miniſterial vengeance having been at length exerted, the bloody ſtandard erected, and the ſword reeking hot with the blood of your brethren in the Maſſachuſetts, threatening you with the ſame fate, unleſs you prepare to repel its efforts, there cannot want any inducement for your making the moſt vigorous exertions for that purpoſe, and I am ſure there needs no argument to picture to you the horrors in which you may be involved, if, by a fatal indifference, you ſhould neglect to provide againſt the machinations of your enemies, whether external or internal. The juſtice of the great and common cauſe of America has been ſo fully and ably ſtated, ſo univerſally allowed, and ſo feebly denied, that I cannot ſuppoſe any of you ignorant thereof, and, in that belief, ſhall not now take up any time in obſerving upon that head, any other than that the natural rights of all mankind, in the free enjoyment of perſonal ſecurity, perſonal liberty, and private property, together with the free diſpoſal of the laſt mentioned right, which are totally ſubverted by the aſſuming power of the Britiſh parliament, are motives ſufficient to juſtify oppoſition. I have for ſome time paſt obſerved the conduct of a few among you, and though their conduct has not yet had the evil tendency of influencing that of others, yet as the notoriety thereof may probably have a bad effect, unleſs guarded againſt in time, this has been one inducement for my addreſſing you upon that head, ſtrengthened by conſidering the bad policy of repoſing public confidence in ſuch men, and it is to your indifference upon that head I would guard you againſt, being ſenſible you have hitherto left nothing undone, whereby to preſerve in common your rights and liberties, and it is to ſuch men, and ſuch only, whoſe conſciences accuſe them of not having taken an active part in endeavouring to preſerve and defend the liberties of their country, that I would retort the whole force of my former arguments; happy that they would work the deſired effect. The good people of Virginia have ever been zealouſly attached to the preſent royal family, and you, gentlemen, have always borne an active part, in conjunction with the reſt of the counties in this colony, in avowling and expreſſing your attachment and allegiance upon every occaſion, and notwithſtanding the artful ſuggeſtions of all internal enemies, ſenſible I am that the good people of this colony wiſh not any diminution of the conſtitutional authority of the crown, or to break off that connection with the mother country ſo eſſential to the intereſts of both. Why then will perſons, pretending the moſt zealous attachment, and firmeſt adherence, to the juſt cauſe of America, and putting on profeſſions foreign from their hearts, ſtand forth and endeavour to gain the confidence of a too much deluded people? To what purpoſe, other than that of exerting their weak efforts to deſtroy that unanimity at preſent ſo conſpicuous throughout this colony and America, can ſuch perſons put on ſuch appearances? Aſk ſuch perſons to enter themſelves as volunteers in the great cauſe of American freedom, and they will tell you that they have taken the oath of allegiance, and cannot; or rather, I ſuppoſe, have taken an implicit oath of paſſive obedience, and will not. Now let ſuch perſons bear in mind the doctrine avowed by that very authority which is now endeavouring to enſlave us, I mean the parliament of Great Britain: "That an endeavour to ſubvert the conſtitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between king and people, and violating the fundamental laws, was ſufficient for the people to preſerve them in deſpite of any authority whatever." Still more apparent, from a ſuppoſition that the conſtitution is founded upon liberty, and if they do not depart from their former principles, we may yet have the ſatisfaction of diſtinguiſhing between our friends and enemies. Thus, my countrymen, have I, by a ſketch of the political ſentiments of this few, endeavoured to ſet them before you in the cleareſt point of view, and I could heartily wiſh that ſome abler pen had taken up the ſubject before me; for which I have waited with great expectation for ſome time paſt; but as it is of great concern that ſuch perſons ſhould receive every mark of diſcountenance and diſeſteem, they will, I hope, be carefully obſerved in future, and not be ſuffered to enlarge upon that confidence already entruſted in them, or to deviate from your own avowed principles, laid down for them to act by; I mean your profeſſed determination of living and dying FREEMEN. Being influenced to this addreſs by nothing but an ardent zeal for the proſperity of the common cauſe, grammatical errors will be unnoticed by you, and nothing regarded but the intention of him who wiſhes at all times to prove himſelf A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

An ESSAY *on the firſt* PRINCIPLES *of* GOVERNMENT.

NOTHING is more ſurpriſing to thoſe who conſider human affairs with a philoſophical eye than to ſee the eaſineſs with which the many are governed by the few, and to obſerve the implicit ſubmiſſion with which men reſign their own ſentiments and paſſions to thoſe of their rulers. When we enquire by what means this wonder is brought about, we ſhall find that as FORCE is always on the ſide of the governed, the governors have nothing to ſupport them but OPINION. It is therefore on opinion only that government is founded, and this maxim extends to the moſt deſpotic and moſt military governments, as well as to the moſt free and moſt popular. The *ſoldan* of *Ægypt*, or the *emperor* of *Rome*, might drive his harmleſs ſubjects, like brute beaſts, againſt their ſentiments and inclination; but he muſt, at leaſt, have led his *mamalukes*, or *Prætorian bands*, like men, by their opinion.

OPINION is of two kinds, viz. Opinion of INTEREST, and opinion of RIGHT. By opinion of intereſt, I chiefly underſtand the ſenſe of the public advantage which is reaped from government, along with the perſuaſion that the particular government which is eſtabliſhed is equally advantageous with any other that could eaſily be ſettled. When this opinion prevails among the generality of a ſtate, or among thoſe who have the force in their hands, it gives great ſecurity to any government.

RIGHT is of two kinds, viz. Right to POWER and right to PROPERTY. What prevalence opinion of the firſt kind has over mankind may eaſily be underſtood by obſerving the attachment which all nations have to their ancient government, and even to thoſe names which have had the ſanction of antiquity. Antiquity always begets the opinion of right, and whatever diſadvantageous ſentiment we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal, both of blood and treaſure, in the maintenance of public right. This paſſion we may denominate enthuſiaſm, or we may give it what appellation we pleaſe; but a politician, who ſhould overlook its influence on human affairs, would prove himſelf to have but a very limited underſtanding. There is, indeed, no particular in which, at firſt ſight, there may appear a greater contradiction in the frame of the human mind than the preſent. When men act in a party, they are apt, without any ſhame or remorſe, to neglect all the ties of honour and morality, in order to ſerve their party, and yet when a party is formed upon a point of right or principle, there is no occaſion wherein men diſcover a greater obſtinacy and a more determined ſenſe of juſtice and equity. The ſame ſocial diſpoſition of mankind is the cauſe of both theſe contradictory appearances.

It is ſufficiently underſtood that the opinion of right to property is of the greateſt moment in all matters of government. A noted author has made property the foundation of all government, and moſt of our political writers ſeem inclined to follow him in that particular. This is carrying the matter too far; but ſtill it muſt be owned that the opinion of right to property has a great influence in this ſubject.

Upon theſe three opinions therefore of *intereſt*, of *right to power*, and of *right to property*, are all governments founded, and all authority of the few over the many. There are indeed other principles, which add force to theſe, and determine, limit, or alter their operation, ſuch as *ſelf-intereſt*, *fear*, and *affection*; but ſtill I aſſert that theſe other principles can have no influence alone, but ſuppoſe the antecedent influence of thoſe opinions above mentioned. They are therefore to be eſteemed the ſecondary, not the original principles of government.

For, firſt, as to *ſelf-intereſt*, by which I mean the expectation of particular rewards, diſtinct from the general protection which we receive from government, it is evident that the magiſtrate's authority muſt be antecedently eſtabliſhed, or, at leaſt be hoped for, in order to produce this expectation. The expectation of reward may argument the authority with regard to ſome particular perſons, but can never give birth to it with regard to the public. Men naturally look for the greateſt favours from their friends and acquaintance, and therefore the hopes of any conſiderable number of the ſtate would never center in any particular ſet of men if theſe men had no other title to magiſtracy, and had no influence over the opinions of mankind. The ſame obſervation may be extended to the other two principles of *fear* and *affection*. No man would have any reaſon to *fear* the fury of a tyrant if he had no authority over any but from fear, ſince, as a ſingle man, his bodily force can reach but a ſmall way, and whatever power he has beyond, muſt be founded either on our own opinion or on the preſumed opinion of others; and though *affection* to wiſdom and virtue in a *ſovereign* extends very far, and has great influence, yet he muſt be antecedently ſuppoſed to be inveſted with a public character, otherwiſe the public eſteem will ſerve him in no ſtead, nor will his virtue have any influence beyond his private ſphere.

NEW YORK, COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *May* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS the public ſervice of the colony may render large ſupplies of the following articles abſolutely neceſſary, upon ſudden emergencies, the committee doth therefore recommend to all our fellow citizens, who are poſſeſſed of any oznabrigs, ſtriped and plain blankets, 8-4 green and ſpotted rugs, coarſe woollens, barrelled beef, ditto pork, tin plates, not to diſpoſe of them until the provincial congreſs ſhall determine on the expediency of detaining them for our own uſe; and it is alſo recommended, that the owners of ſaid articles make reports of the quantities they have to the chairman, deputy chairman, or ſecretary of this committee, within ſix days from this date. By order of the committee,

HENRY REMSEN, D. C.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, at NEW YORK, *May* 29, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended, and it is hereby accordingly recommended, to all the counties in this colony (who have not already done it) to appoint county committees, and alſo ſub-committees for their reſpective townſhips, precincts, and diſtricts, without delay, in order to carry into execution the reſolutions of the continental and this provincial congreſs. And it is alſo recommended to every inhabitant of this colony, who has hitherto neglected to ſubſcribe the general aſſociation, to do it with all convenient ſpeed; and for theſe purpoſes, that the committees in the reſpective counties, in which committees have been formed, do tender the ſaid aſſociation to every inhabitant within the ſeveral diſtricts in each county; and that ſuch perſons in thoſe counties or diſtricts, who have not appointed committees, or ſhall be appointed by the members of this congreſs, reſpecting ſuch counties and diſtricts reſpectively, do make ſuch tender as aforeſaid, in ſuch counties and diſtricts reſpectively. And that the ſaid committees, and perſons reſpectively, do return the ſaid aſſociation, and the names of thoſe who ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſign the ſame, to this congreſs, by the 15th day July next, or ſooner, if poſſible.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, at NEW YORK, *May* 31, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this colony in general immediately to furniſh themſelves with neceſſary arms and ammunition, to uſe all diligence to perfect themſelves in the military art, and, if neceſſary, to form themſelves into companies for that purpoſe, until the further orders of this congreſs.

A true copy from the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

THE following extracts from ſeveral intercepted letters of the ſoldiery in Boſton may ſerve to ſhew the importance of the late action, and the pains taken by their ſuperiors to have it thought that the provincials began the fire, and behaved with ſavage barbarity during the action.

BOSTON, April 28, 1775.

"I AM well, all but a wound I received through the leg by a ball from one of the Boſtonians. At the time I wrote to you from Quebec I had the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of going home, but the laying the tax on the New England people cauſed us to be ordered for Boſton, where we remained in peace with the inhabitants, till on the night of the 18th of April, 21 companies of grenadiers and light infantry were ordered into the country about 18 miles; where, between four and five o'clock in the morning, we met an incredible number of people of the country in arms againſt us. *Colonel Smyth, of the 10th regiment, ordered us toruſh on them with our bayonets fixed* at which time ſome of the peaſants fired on us, and our men returning the fire, the engagement begun. They did not fight us like a regular army, only like ſavages behind trees and ſtone walls, and out of the woods and houſes, where in the latter we killed numbers of them, as well as in the woods and fields. The engagement began between four and five in morning, and laſted till eight at night. I cannot be ſure when you will get another letter from me, as this extenſive continent is all in arms againſt us: Theſe people are very numerous, and full as bad as the Indians for *ſcalping and cutting the dead mens ears and noſes off, and thoſe they get alive, that are wounded and cannot get off the ground.*

April 28, 1775.

"The grenadiers and light infantry marched for Concord, where were powder and ball arms, and cannon mounted on carriages; but before we could deſtroy them all, we were fired on by the country people, who, not brought up in our military way as ourſelves, we were ſurrounded always in the woods. The firing was very hot on both ſides. About two in the afternoon the ſecond brigade came up, which were four regiments and part of the artillery, which were of no uſe to us, as the enemy were in the woods; and when we found they fired from houſes, we ſet them on fire, and they ran to the woods like Devils. We were obliged to retreat to Boſton again, over Charles river, our ammunition being all fired away. We had 150 men wounded and killed, and ſome taken priſoners; we were forced to leave ſome behind, who were wounded. We got back to Boſton about 3 o'clock next morning, and them that were able to walk were forced to mount guard, and lie in the field. I never broke my faſt for 48 hours, for we carried no proviſions, and thought to be back next morning. I had my hat ſhot off my head 3 times, two balls, went through my coat, and carried away my bayonet by my ſide, and was near being killed. The people of Boſton are in great trouble, for general Gage will not let the town's people go out. Direct for me to Chatham's diviſion of marines."

"DEAR PARENTS, April 30, 1775.

"Before this reaches you, you may hear that our regiment has been engaged with the provincials. The grenadiers and light infantry marched about nine at night. At ſix next morning 423 ſoldiers, and 47 marines, in all 1500, marched to reinforce the grenadiers and light infantry, joined about one o'clock, and found them not engaged, which they had been eight hours before; for we had two pieces of cannon, which made us march very ſlow. As ſoon as we came up we fired the cannon, which brought them from behind the trees, for we did not fight as you did in Germany, as we could not ſee above ten in a body, for they were behind trees and walls, and fired at us, and then loaded on their bellies. We had thirty ſix rounds, which obliged us to go home that night, and as we came along they got before us and fired at us out of the houſes, and killed and wounded a great many of us, but we *levelled their houſes* as we came along. It was thought there were about 6000 at firſt, and at night double that number. The king's troops loſt in killed and wounded 150, and the Americans 500 men, women and children, for there was *a number of women and children burnt in their houſes.* Our regiment has five killed and thirty one wounded, particularly colonel Bernard, in the thigh, which all the regiment is ſorry for. The ſhot flew thick. I got a wounded man's gun, and killed two of them, as I am ſure of. We have been buſy in fortifying the town ever ſince we engaged, and in a few days we expect a good many more troops from England, and then we ſhall ſurely *burn the whole country before us, if they do not ſubmit*, which I do not imagine they will do, for they are an obſtinate ſet of people. Tell Bill if he comes to Boſton he may have a wife in every houſe he comes to, for the women are left at home while the men go to fight the ſoldiers; they have formed an army and keep guard cloſe to our works, ſo that our centries can talk together at eaſe. We were engaged from ſix to ſix. The whole country is in arms againſt us, and they are headed by two of the generals that headed our army laſt war; their names are Black and Putnam. We have a great deal of ſhipping, but they are of little ſervice, only to cover the town, cannon and troops, except the ſmall ſchooners that go up in creeks *and deſtroy them, which they have done many of them.* There is no market in Boſton, the inhabitants all ſtarving, the ſoldiers live on ſalt proviſions, and the officers are ſupplied by the *men of war cutters, who go up the creeks and take live cattle and ſheep, wherever they find them.* We vex the Americans very much, by cutting down their liberty poles and alarm poſts. We have had a great many died in our regiment laſt winter, ſo that what with wounded men and what have deſerted, we have not 500 men, and duty is ſo hard that we come off guard in the morning and mount picket at night."

"HONOURED MOTHER, April 25, 1775.

"The rebels, when we came to Concord, burnt their ſtores, fired upon the king's troops, and a ſmart engagement enſued. About two o'clock our brigade came up to them, where we engaged and continued fighting and retreating towards Boſton. The rebels were monſtrous numerous, and ſurrounded us on every ſide; when they came up we gave them a ſmart fire, but they never would engage us properly. We killed ſome hundreds and burnt ſome of their houſes. I received a wound in my head. The troops are in Boſton, and ſurrounded on the land ſide by the rebels, who are very numerous, and fully determined to loſe their lives and fortunes, rather than be taxed by England. We had thirty-four killed and wounded; I ſuppoſe the king's troops in all about 160. In caſe they ſhould take Boſton, the troops will retire on board the men of war, and then *the men of war will burn the town* and remain till more troops come from England, and then conquer them, ſo their *eſtates* and *lives* will be forfeited. There are only 4000 ſoldiers, and about 50 or 60,000 of them."

"LOVING BROTHERS and SISTERS, May 2, 1775.

"The 19th of April the engagement happened, and my huſband was wounded and taken priſoner, but they uſe him well, and I am ſtriving to get to him, as he is very dangerous, but it is almoſt impoſſible to get out or in, or to get any thing, for we are forced to live on ſalt proviſions entirely, and they are building batteries round the town, and ſo are we, for we are expecting them to ſtorm us, and are expecting more troops every day. My huſband is now lying in one of their hoſpitals, at a place called Cambridge, and there are now 40 or 50,000 of them gathered together, and we are not 4000 at moſt. It is very troubleſome times, for we are expecting the town to be burnt down every day, and I believe we are ſold, and I hear my huſband's leg is broke, and my heart is broke."

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the honorable the COMMONS *of* GREAT BRITAIN *in* PARLIAMENT *assembled.*

GENTLEMEN,

AT this important æra, when the British empire is in danger of being involved in a civil war, when trade and commerce are at a ſtand, when all the horrors of miſery, poverty, and wretchedneſs, are hanging over our heads, when want and famine threaten to ſucceed our former plenty, muſt not every Engliſhman ſhudder at the approaching danger?

When from the height of power, opulence, and grandeur, we are on the point of being precipitated into the loweſt abyſs of ſlavery and inſignificance, when, from being the firſt and moſt reſpectable people in the world, we ſhall be ſunk below the conſequence of a nation, what muſt not be the feelings of every man whoſe generous ſoul is nobly excited by a love of his country? What will not be his indignation? What bounds will there be to his reſentment? Which of ye will then ſtand forth, and confeſs you have been the author of theſe meaſures? The general calamity, I fear, is not far diſtant, and horrid as it muſt be to this country in general, ſtill it will bring with it this comfort, that wicked miniſters, and corrupt members of parliament, muſt then render an account of their actions. The public juſtice of this nation has been long eluded, and calls now aloud for redreſs.

Beware, ye miniſters; ye know not on how ſmall a point ye ſtand; ye are now on the brink of an impenetrable gulph; ſtill ye have time to retreat; but if tempted by the placid flowings of its waters ye think ſecurely to ſwim along the ſummit, ye are deceived; when once emerged, the briny waves will uſe their wonted might, and foaming billows ſend you down to the regions below. The people of England are not yet fully appriſed of their danger; but be aſſured when they once come to be thoroughly ſenſible of the calamities your wrong-headed meaſures have brought on them, it will not be eaſy to ſtand the torrent of their reſentment. Your venal hirelings in the ſenate will deſert you, or, if ſenſible of their being equally involved in your guilt, from a ſenſe of common danger they ſhould ſtand by you, do not think their weak arguments will have any avail. The people without doors will reſolve upon thoſe meaſures which thoſe within ſhould have done, and ye can expect nothing but that juſt puniſhment which your folly, preſumption, and wickedneſs, ſhall have merited.

It is foreign to my preſent purpoſe to enter into a diſcuſſion of thoſe rights you, as the ſupreme power of this nation, claim of ſovereignty over the Americans; let it ſuffice to ſay it is not probable that men, who are deſcended from the ſame common anceſtors as ourſelves, who have been bred up from their childhood in the principles of liberty, and have lived from their firſt ſettlements there in the actual poſſeſſion of this invaluable bleſſing, it is not to be imagined, I ſay, that ſuch men will now quietly ſubmit, and ſuffer themſelves to be deſpoiled of that freedom their anceſtors have tranſmitted to them pure and inviolate; nor is it to be conceived that men, who are not deſtitute of ſpirit, and who have arms in their hands, will quietly lay them down and bend their necks to the galling yoke of tyranny; nor is it likely that thoſe who have a ſuperior force, able to cruſh their opponents, will be terrified by empty threats or menaces, when thoſe threats are unſupported by authority, and unaided by juſtice. Your decrees will fall into the ſame ignominy and contempt as the denunciations of the court of Rome. You might as well think to intimidate theſe people by the pope's bulls as by acts of parliament; for what, indeed, ſignify threats or menaces without the two eſſentials neceſſary to ſupport them, juſtice and power, the one to perſuade, the other to enforce? In the preſent conteſt with America I think I may ſafely ſay you are deſtitute of both.

Is it reaſonable or equitable that ſuch of ye as repreſent Northumberland, Cumberland, or any other county in England, or more eſpecially ſuch of ye as are placed in the houſe of commons by the ſervile and corrupt votes of dependant boroughs in the different parts of the kingdom, ſhould govern a large and extenſive country at 3000 miles diſtant? What knowledge have ye of America? What know ye of its concerns? Have ye been inſtructed by the people of that land? Are ye acquainted with their manners and their cuſtoms, the ſtate of their finances, the riches and numbers of their people, and what impoſts they are able to bear, and what would entirely cruſh them? To all theſe queſtions I believe I may ſafely anſwer in the negative. But, in reply, you ſay you think it is reaſonable that they, as members of the Britiſh empire, ſhould bear a part of the burthen and expence, not conſidering that by the advantages which accrue to Great Britain from the commerce of theſe countries, and by the reſtrictions we have laid on their trade with all other nations, we already receive more and greater benefits from them than their proportion of taxes would amount to. WISELY then have ye done to ſtop this certain ſource of riches from the vain and improbable hope of taking from them by force what they already paid with good will.

I need not remind you of the ſtory of the old woman, whoſe hen brought her a golden egg every morning, and would have continued ſo to do had not the covetous old hag thought by killing the hen ſhe ſhould at once obtain the whole maſs of riches, which now ſhe could only receive by detail, and accordingly put in force this cruel reſolution. The fable tells you what was the conſequence.

Now how nearly you ſtand in the ſame predicament with this old woman I leave to yourſelves to determine; but if I grant that the Americans ſhould pay a proportional tax, beſides maintaining their own internal government, what right have ye to be the aſſeſſors? To ſit in the Britiſh parliament a landed qualification is neceſſary. But where muſt that qualification be ſituated? Why within the iſland of Great Britain. It is a maxim of our law that no man ſhall be taxed but by his own conſent, given either in perſon or by his repreſentative. I ſhould be glad to know what aſſent ye can give for the Americans. Few or none of ye poſſeſs any property in America, or if ye do, it is not in virtue of ſuch property ye ſit in the Britiſh ſenate; therefore whatever burthen you lay on their ſhoulders will be ſo much clear gains to yourſelves. You will not feel the weight of the taxes, which with ſo much eaſe and confidence you order to be levied on the Americans. Some of you, indeed, may know the value of the ſums raiſed by the ſhares you receive of the ſpoils. The miniſter cannot be ſo ungrateful as to neglect adding to your ſalaries, when by your means he ſhall have brought about his end, and encreaſed his own. But how weak theſe meaſures are, and how ineffectual, a very ſhort time will demonſtrate! Indeed, except yourſelves, who will not be convinced? Every one is ſenſible of the dangerous ſituation to which we are *now* reduced.

Now, gentlemen, let me adviſe you, as you regard your own proſperity, let me conjure you, as you value your ſafety, to conſider well the ſituation of this unfortunate country, look on the dangers that threaten it on every hand, conſider not only the inexpediency of theſe meaſures, but the total inability of this country to go through with them. Do you imagine the French and Spaniards will be tame and idle ſpectators when they ſee us once deeply involved in a war with our colonies? Throw off, then, your ſupine indolence; awake from your lethargic ſtate; and if ye will not be excited by the deſire of doing good, awake at leaſt to the ſenſe of your own danger. Think, when the general calamity comes, who will be the objects of public odium. Will not the adviſers of theſe deſtructive meaſures be the firſt ſacrifices to the popular clamour? When the merchants, traders, and manufacturers, are ſtarving; when the whole maſs of the people are in miſery and diſtreſs; what ſecurity can you expect to find? Where will you hope to conceal yourſelves? Will you be ſafe even within thoſe ſacred walls? Or, rather, may you not fear being purſued, not only there, but even into your moſt ſecret lurking holes? Strafford and Laud were condemned and juſtly executed for being the adviſers of arbitrary meaſures. The king, had he been able, would have protected them; they only echoed back to him his own ſentiments, ſtrengthened by their flattery and obſequiouſneſs. But weak is the power of rulers when oppoſed to the wants and diſtreſſes, the rage and reſentment, of the multitude.

When the artificers and handicraftſmen come by thouſands to your houſe, demanding bread, it will be too late to argue. The miſchief will be done. You then will have only to conceal your obnoxious heads, and ſave yourſelves, if you can, from popular reſentment, and public juſtice. There may be a time, and I believe that time will ſoon come, when the nod and ſmiles of the miniſter will be ſhunned with as much care as they are now ſought for with eagerneſs.

Once more I admoniſh you to awake before it is too late. Stop the further progreſs of the evil ye cannot now totally cure; and though ye will not be roused by a love of your country, nor a ſenſe of the impending ruin which threatens us, yet conſider your own danger, as moſt aſſuredly ſuch of ye as have been the adviſers of theſe meaſures will be the firſt ſacrifices. Repeal, then, theſe accurſed acts; acknowledge yourſelves to have been in the wrong; and thus atone, as much as now lies in your power, for the miſchiefs you have already occaſioned.

MONITOR.

A circumſtancial ACCOUNT of the late BATTLE at Chelſea, Hog Iſland.

ON Saturday laſt a party of the American army at Cambridge, to the number of between 2 and 300 men, had orders to drive off the live ſtock from Hog and Noddle's Iſland, which lie near Chelſea and Winneſimmet, on the N. E. ſide of Boſton harbour. From Chelſea to Hog Iſland, at low water, it is but knee high, and from that to Noddle's Iſland about the ſame. The ſtock on the former belonging to Mr. Oliver Wendell, at Boſton, and Mr. Jonathan Jackſon, at Newberry Port; that on Noddle's Iſland was owned by Mr. Williams, of Boſton, who hires the iſland.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. between 20 and 30 men went from Chelſea to Hog Iſland, and from thence to Noddle's Iſland, to drive off the ſtock which was there, but were interrupted by a ſchooner and a ſloop, diſpatched from the fleet in Boſton harbour, and 40 marines, who had been ſtationed on the iſland to protect the live ſtock. However, they ſent off 2 fine Engliſh ſtallions, 2 colts, and 3 cows, killed 15 horſes, 2 colts, and 3 cows, burnt a large barn full of ſalt hay, and an old farm houſe. By this time they were fired on from the ſchooner and ſloop, and a large number of marines, in boats, ſent from the ſeveral men of war; upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marſh, and kept themſelves undiſcovered, till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines, when they ſhot down two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died ſoon after. They then retreated to Hog Iſland, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelſea, and drove off all the ſtock thereon, viz. between 3 and 400 ſheep and lambs, ſome cows, horſes, &c.

During this there were firings between the provincials, and the ſchooner, ſloop, boats, and marines on the other iſland. Having cleared Hog Iſland, the provincials drew up on Chelſea Neck, and ſent for a reinforcement of 300 men, and 2 pieces of cannon (4 pounders) which arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening; ſoon after which general Putnam went down and hailed the ſchooner, and told the people that, if they would ſubmit, they ſhould heve good quarters, which the ſchooner returned with 2 cannon ſhot; this was immediately anſwered with 2 cannon from the provincials. Upon this a very heavy fire enſued from both ſides, which laſted till eleven o'clock at night, when the fire from the ſchooner ceaſed, the fire from the ſhore being ſo hot that her people were obliged to quit her, and take to the boats, a great number of which had been ſent from the ſhips to their aſſiſtance, and alſo a large reinforcement of marines ſent to Noddle's Iſland, with two 12 pounders.

The ſchooner being thus left, drove aſhore, where about break of day, the provincials carried ſome hay under her ſtern, and ſet her on fire, the ſloop keeping up a ſmall fire upon them; at which time a heavy cannonading was begun at Noddle's Iſland hill, with the 12 pounders upon the provincials; alſo general Putnam kept a heavy fire upon the ſloop, which diſabled her much, and killed many of her men, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be towed off by the boats, when the firing ceaſed, excepting a few ſhot which were exchanged between the party at Chelſea, and the marines on Noddle's Iſland. Thus ended this long action, without the loſs of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the burſting of his own gun, and another only loſt his little finger. The loſs of the enemy amounted to 20 killed, and 50 wounded. The provincials took out of the ſchooner 4 double fortified 4 pounders, 12 ſwivels, chief of her rigging and ſails, many clothes, ſome money, &c. which the ſailors and marines left behind, they having quitted in great haſte.

PROVIDENCE (Rhode Iſland) *May* 20.

WHEREAS the miniſtry and parliament of Great Britain, ſacrificing the glory and happineſs of their ſovereign, and the good of Britain and the colonies, to their own ambitious and lucrative views, have entered into many arbitrary, illegal reſolutions, for depriving his Majeſty's ſubjects in America of every ſecurity for the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and have ſent, and are ſtill ſending, troops and ſhips of war into theſe colonies, to enforce their tyrannical mandates, and have actually begun to ſhed the blood of the innocent people of theſe colonies, in conſequence whereof this Aſſembley, at the ſeſſion held on the 22d day of April laſt, paſſed an act for raiſing fifteen hundred men, as an army of obſervation, and to aſſiſt any of our ſiſter colonies; and whereas the Hon. JOSEPH WANTON, eſquire, then governor of this colony, did enter a proteſt againſt the ſaid act, conceived in ſuch terms as highly to reflect upon the general aſſembly; and upon the united oppoſition of all America to the aforeſaid tyrannical meaſures; and whereas the ſaid Joſeph Wanton, eſquire, hath neglected to iſſue a proclamation for the due obſervation of Thurſay the 11th of May inſtant as a day of faſting and prayer, agreeable to an act paſſed at the ſaid ſeſſion; and whereas the ſaid Joſeph Wanton eſquire, hath been elected to the office of governor of this colony the preſent year, and been duly notified thereof by this aſſembly, notwithſtanding which he hath not attended at this general aſſembly, and taken the oath required by law; and whereas the ſaid Joſeph Wanton, eſquire, hath poſitively refuſed to ſign the commiſſions for the officers appointed to command the troops ſo ordered to be raiſed; by all which he hath manifeſted his intentions to defeat the good people of theſe colonies, in their preſent glorious ſtruggle, to tranſmit inviolate to poſterity thoſe ſacred rights they have received from their anceſtors:

Be it therefore enacted, by this general aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that the deputy governor and aſſiſtants be, and they are hereby forbid to adminiſter the oath of office to the ſaid Joſeph Wanton, eſquire, unleſs in free and open general aſſembly, according to the unvaried practice in this colony, and with the conſent of ſuch aſſembly; that until the ſaid Joſeph Wanton, eſquire, ſhall have taken the oath of office as aforeſaid, it ſhall not be lawful for him to act as governor of this colony, in any caſe whatever; and that every act done by him, in the pretended capacity of governor, ſhall be null and void in itſelf, and ſhall not operate as a warrant or diſcarge to any perſon acting by orders, or under his authority.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that HENRY WARD, eſquire, ſecretary of the colony, be and he is hereby directed, and fully authorized and impowered, to ſign the commiſſions for all officers, civil and military, choſen by this aſſembly, as well thoſe going in the ſervice aboveſaid as others, he receiving therefor out of the general treaſury, two ſhillings and eight pence for each commiſſion; and that ſuch commiſſion ſo ſigned, with the colony ſeal affixed, ſhall be as full and effectual warrant and warrants to every and all ſuch officer and officers ſo choſen, for the faithful diſcharge of his and their duty, as if the ſame were ſigned by a governor of this colony, duly elected and engaged according to law; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contray hereof, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that his honour the deputy governor be requeſted, and fully authorized and impowered, to call the general aſſembly together upon any emergency, to meet at ſuch time and place as he ſhall think moſt for the intereſt of the colony.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 9.

YESTERDAY morning the three battalions of this city and liberties, conſiſting of fifteen hundred men, the artillery company of one hundred and fifty (with two twelve and four ſix pound braſs field pieces) a troop of light-horſe, ſeveral companies of light-infantry, rangers, and rifle-men, in the whole about two thouſand men, marched to the common, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exerciſe, firings, and manœuvres (with a dexterity ſcarcely to have been expected from ſuch ſhort practice) in the preſence of the honourable members of the continental congreſs, and ſeveral thouſand ſpectators, among whom were a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city.

On Wedneſday afternoon the ſhip Proſperity, captain M^c Cullough, arrived in ſix weeks from Belfaſt, with four hundred paſſengers, all well. By this veſſel we learn that part of the troops at Cork had embarked on board ſome of the tranſports, which were fallen down to Cove.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, *dated* April 15.

"There is now in this port a very large fleet, conſiſting of 29 ſhips of war (16 of which are of the line) and 80 ſail of tranſports; their deſtination not certainly known. No merchant ſhip will be permitted to ſail until the departure of this fleet, which is fixed for the 25th inſtant."

By advices from Liſbon we underſtand the fleet is intended againſt the Moors, and that 40,000 troops will be embarked on board the tranſports.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton *to a gentleman in this city, dated* May 21, 1775.

"You requeſt my writing freely, which I muſt be cautious of, for reaſons which will naturally occur to you. As to the inhabitants removing, they are ſuffered to go out under certain reſtrictions. This liberty was obtained after many town meetings, and ſeveral conferences between their committee and general Gage. The terms mutually agreed to were, "that the inhabitants ſhould deliver up all their arms to the ſelectmen." This was generally done, though it took up ſome days. On this condition the inhabitants were to have had liberty to remove out of town, with their effects, and during this, to have free egreſs and regreſs: But mark the event, the arms being delivered, orders were iſſued by the general, that thoſe who inclined to remove muſt give in their names to the ſelectmen, to be by them returned to the military town major, who was then to write a paſs for the perſon or family applying, to go through the lines, or over the ferry; but all merchandize was forbid; after a while, all proviſions were forbid; and now, all merchandize, proviſions, and medicine. Guards are appointed to examine all trunks, boxes, beds, and every thing elſe to be carried out; theſe have proceeded to ſuch extremities, as to take from the poor people a ſingle loaf of bread and half a pound of chocolate; ſo that no one is allowed to carry out a mouthful of proviſions, but all is ſubmitted to quietly. The anxiety indeed is ſo great to get out of town, that even were we obliged to go naked, it would not

hinder us. But there are so many obstructions thrown in the way, that I do not think those who are most anxious will be all out in less than two or three months. Vastly different from what was expected, for the general at first proposed, unasked, to procure the admiral's boats to assist the inhabitants in the transportation of their effects, which is not done, and there are but two ferry-boats allowed to cross. They have their designs in this, which you may easily guess at. We suffer much for want of fresh meat."

WILLIAMSBURG.

IT is reported, whether well authenticated or not is out of our power to determine, that a large ship from some part of the king of Prussia's dominions is arrived in a certain port in New England, well provided with men, arms, and ammunition, and that there are eight general officers on board. It seems they are staunch advocates for American liberty, and have offered their best services to the Bostonians. In case they meet with a cordial reception, America will be farther benefited, as *their* monarch has absolutely declared he will assist her, in her present distressed situation, as much as lies in his power. *We told our readers in the foregoing part of this paragraph that we would not pretend to authenticate it: Therefore,* BELIEVE IT WHO LIST.

We are informed that the continental congress have come to a resolution to have a certain number of *soldiers* in each colony and province in America. This resolve is surely expedient and necessary, as the repeated insults which this distressed country has suffered call aloud for every thing tending to its preservation and protection. In consequence whereof, 2,000000 of dollars are to be issued, in order to defray the expences which may result from so noble an undertaking. The patriotic and spirited colonel Washington, it is said, is empowered to raise 1000 men from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, who are to proceed towards New York, in case any matter of importance may require it.

There is an account from Boston, by a captain of a vessel just arrived from that place, that four fine ships are entirely equipped with arms and ammunition, and more will be in the same readiness in a little time. May Heaven protect them, and make them a sufficient guard against those despotic creatures who wish to enslave the best of kings, and, with him, this unhappy country!

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London *to his friend in* Virginia, *dated* April 26, 1775.

"We have petitioned the king, lords, and commons, on behalf of the colonies, which have produced a promise to repeal the tea act, Boston port bill, and those of this session of parliament for retaining the fishery and trade of some of the colonies to Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India islands, provided your assemblies will raise a revenue, in their own mode, towards the support of government, and to pay part of the interest, amounting to more than three fourths of the value of all the exports to America annually for 12 years, ending at Christmas, 1773, of the heavy debt contracted the last war, which was begun in and carried on for the defence and protection of America. This, it is hoped, will restore harmony between all his majesty's subjects on both sides the Atlantic, and that the resolve to forbear exporting the produce of the industrious planter will be expunged and buried in oblivion. If it should be strictly adhered to, in the present form, I doubt the beneficial branch of your commerce in tobacco will, in a great measure, be lost to Virginia and Maryland, as that trade will be turned into other channels, and the markets will be plentifully supplied by the Holland, Flanders, German, Russian, and Turkey merchants, as it grows plentifully in all those countries, and also Florida, from whence some very good tobacco has been lately imported, so that the revenues will not be diminished, and the revenge intended against government will terminate in distressing, if not in the ruin, of the planters and a few merchants, there being only 22 houses in London who regularly send ships to import tobacco from Virginia and Maryland. Having a little leisure time on my hands, I thought expedient to lay these facts before you, knowing you can make a proper use of them for the mutual interest of Great Britain and America. Peace cannot be restored by threats or hostilities, but may be easily obtained by treaty, which I most ardently wish for. The ship Catharine, captain Potter, cleared out at the customhouse at Norfolk, in Virginia, last February, with 20,500 staves, for Lisbon, where she did not go to, but arrived at Dunkirk, and delivered her cargo, with about 90 hogsheads of tobacco, which were covered with the staves; also, it is now discovered that two other ships have arrived with like cargoes, and more are expected at the same port. Quere, do these ships bring their return in tea, brandy, claret, &c. to be smuggled into the colony? What will be the consequence of this pernicious practice time will discover.

The following article of intelligence a correspondent addresses to his FRIENDS *and* COUNTRYMEN.

THE British ministry, with unrelenting rigour, continue to persecute the brave Americans. Every device that malevolence could suggest they adopt to divide the colonies, who now groan under the rod of tyranny. You are not strangers to the bill, which has lately obtained the royal assent, for restraining the New England fishery, whose chief support depends on that beneficial trade; nor the exemption of the island of Nantucket, which lies about 30 miles from the Massachusetts; an island extremely well calculated to refresh the British fishing vessels, and thereby enable them to rob us of all the advantage arising from that useful commerce. That island has never acceded to the grand American association; so highly necessary at this important hour for baffling the insidious projects of Bute, North, and Mansfield, with their disgraceful advocates, who are traitors to the British constitution, and inimical to the rights of mankind.

The noble champions of freedom, the general congress, recommend to all the friends of America to exert the greatest vigilance, to prevent the people of Nantucket from purchasing provisions, or necessaries of any kind, except from their neighbours, the people of the Massachusetts, and not more of them than are really sufficient for the inhabitants of the island. Notwithstanding, my countrymen, the general congress, in September last, resolved we should not have any commercial intercourse with any American who would not approve of that general association, two vessels from the island of Nantucket have lately entered within our capes to carry provisions and coal to those foes to American liberty. With propriety, I conceive, they merit that appellation, as they never acceded to the resolves of the congress. One is a large schooner, called the Diana, of one hundred tons, commanded by captain Forgers, which is gone up the bay of Chesepeak, to load with Indian corn. The other is in James river, and I think a schooner of fifty tons, named the Little John, Joshua Bunker, master; the captain of which applied to one of our representatives for a load of coal, who absolutely refused to sell him one bushel, nobly resolving to sacrifice his private interest whenever it clashes with the liberties of America. Such is the unanimity in this colony, that I think, my countrymen, will convince the island of Nantucket, and the venal wretches of ministry, that neither money, menaces, with every invention their tortured imagination may pursue, shall ever induce us to infringe the resolves of that august assembly, or deviate from the cause of America. I am, with great sincerity, your friend and wellwisher, A VIRGINIAN.

By a vessel, in four days from Philadelphia, we have extracted the following INTELLIGENCE.

JAMAICA (Montego Bay) *April* 1.

ON Saturday the 18th ult. the reverend Francis Smith, rector of Saint Dorothy's, was taken up for counterfeiting Half Johannes, and passing them off, and, after a full examination, he was committed to Spanish Town gaol. Many implements of coinage, and counterfeit pieces of money, unfinished, were found in his possession. Hence it appears that the counterfeit money passing in Jamaica has not all been sent from North America, as has been injuriously asserted.

NEW LONDON, *June* 2.

GENERALS Burgoyne, Clinton, and Howe, arrived at Boston last Friday in a man of war. No troops came with them. They brought over twenty five horses, in order to take their pleasure in this delightful country.

HARTFORD, *June* 5.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth *to the provincial congress,* Massachusetts, *and from them forwarded to the committee of correspondence in* Connecticut.

PORTSMOUTH, May 29.

"GENTLEMEN,

WE had two provision vessels seized at the mouth of our harbour last night by the Scarborough, and, upon application made to captain Barclay for their release, find he has positive orders from the admiral to take possession of all vessels laden with provisions, salt, and molasses, and send them to Boston; and says further, those orders are circular through the continent.

By order of the committee.

B. WENTWORTH, chairman.

NEW YORK, *June* 5.

A LETTER from Saint Eustatia, dated the 15th of May last, advises, that a vessel was just arrived there from Holland, with intelligence that a strict prohibition was laid there on the exportation of all ammunition, even to their own islands in their own vessels; and by an order from the states-general no ammunition was to be sold in any of their islands or settlement to any inhabitant of North America, or shipped on board any vessel bound there, under the penalty of 500 dollars, and the forfeiture of vessel and cargo; nor was any ammunition to be sold to any person, nor shipped on board any vessel, without exacting an oath that it should not directly be transported to any part of North America.

A gentleman from Boston informs, that on Sunday last, at Providence, he saw an express from Cambridge, who brought advice that the Scarborough man of war of 20, and a sloop of 14 guns, had been taken at Portsmouth by the provincials, assisted by the pressed men on board, without the loss of a man.

June 12. *We hear from Albany that the general committee for that city have resolved to raise 800 men for the defence of American liberty, and that as soon as the said resolve was made public three companies were immediately inlisted, who have since marched for the defence of the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.*

Last week the 4th regiment of troops, raised by the colony of Connecticut, under the command of colonel Hinman, marched for their station at Ticonderoga.

On the 31st of May last the new provincial congress of the Massachusetts Bay met at Watertown, before whom the reverend Dr. Langdon, president of the college, preached a sermon, well adapted to the occasion, from these words in Isaiah 1. 26. "*and I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the begining; afterwards thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city.*"

A gentleman that left Boston about six days ago asserts for a fact that he saw landed on the Long Wharf at that place, out of one boat alone, no less than 64 dead men, who had been killed by the provincials at the late attack at Noddle's and Hog Islands, as mentioned in our last.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 17.

In CONGRESS, *June* 12, 1775.

To the oppressed INHABITANTS of CANADA.

Friends and Countrymen,

ALARMED by the arbitrary designs of an arbitrary ministry, to extirpate the rights and liberties of all America, a sense of common danger conspired with the dictates of humanity in urging us to call your attention, by our late address, to this very important object.

Since the conclusion of the late war we have been happy in considering you as fellow sufferers with us. As we were both entitled by the bounty of an indulgent CREATOR to freedom, and being both devoted to the cruel edicts of a despotic administration to common ruin, we perceived the fate of the protestant and catholic colonies to be strongly linked together, and therefore invited you to join with us in resolving to be free, in rejecting with disdain the fetters of slavery, however artfully polished.

We most sincerely condole with you on the arrival of that day, in the course of which the sun could not shine on a single freeman in all your extensive dominion. Be assured that your unmerited degradation has engaged the most unfeigned pity of your sister colonies; and we flatter ourselves you will not, by tamely bearing the yoke, suffer that pity to be supplanted by contempt.

When hardy attempts are made to deprive men of rights bestowed by the ALMIGHTY, when avenues are cut through the most solemn compacts for the admission of despotism, when the plighted faith of government ceases to give security to loyal and dutiful subjects, and when the insidious stratagems and manœuvres of peace become more terrible than the most sanguine operations of war, it is high time for them to assert those rights, and with honest indignation oppose the torrent of oppression rushing in upon them.

By the introduction of your present form of government, or rather form of tyranny, you and your wives and your children are made slaves. You have nothing that you can call your own, and all the fruits of your labour and industry may be taken from you whenever an avaricious governor, and a rapacious council, may incline to demand them. You are liable, by their edicts, to be transported into foreign countries, to fight the battles in which you have no interest, and to spill your blood in conflicts, from which neither honour or emolument can be derived; nay, the enjoyment of your very religion, on the present system, depends on a legislature, in which you have no share, and over which you have no controul; and your priests are exposed to expulsion, banishment, and ruin, whenever their wealth and possessions furnish sufficient temptation. They cannot be sure that a virtuous prince can always fill the throne; and should a wicked or a careless king concur with a wicked ministry in extracting the treasure and strength of your country, it is impossible to conceive to what variety, and to what extremes of wretchedness, you may, under the present establishment, be reduced.

We are informed you have already been called upon to waste your lives in a contest with us: Should you, by a compliance in this instance, assent to your new establishment, and a war break out with France, your wealth and your sons may be sent to perish in expeditions against their islands in the West Indies.

It cannot be presumed that these considerations will have no weight with you, or that you are so lost to all sense of honour. We can never believe that the present race of Canadians are so degenerated as to possess neither the spirit, the gallantry, or the courage of their ancestors. You certainly will not permit the infamy and disgrace of such pusillanimity to rest on your heads, and the consequence of it on your children forever.

We, for our parts, are determined to live free, or not at all, and are resolved that posterity shall never reproach us with having brought slaves into the world.

Permit us again to repeat that we are your friends, not your enemies; and be not imposed upon by those who may endeavour to create animosities. The taking the fort and military stores at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the armed vessels on the Lake, was dictated by the great law of self-preservation; they were intended to annoy us, and cut off that friendly intercouse and communication which has hitherto subsisted between you and us: We hope it has given you no uneasiness, and you may rely on our assurance, that these colonies will persue no measures whatever, but such as friendship and a regard for our mutual safety and interest may suggest.

As our concern for your welfare entitle us to your friendship, we presume you will not, by doing us injury, reduce us to the disagreeable necessity of treating you as enemies.

We yet entertain hopes of your uniting with us in the defence of our common liberty, and there is yet reason to believe that should we join in imploring the attention of our soverign to the unmerited and unparallelled oppressions of his American subjects, he will at length be undeceived, and forbid a licentious ministy to riot in the ruin of the rights of mankind.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

IN CONGRESS.

AS the great governor of the world, his supreme and universal providence, not only conducts the course of nature with unerring wisdom and rectitude, but frequently influences the minds of men to serve the wise and gracious purposes of his providential government, and it being, at all times, our indispensable duty, devoutly to acknowledge his superintending providence, especially in times of impending danger, and public calamity, to reverence and adore his immutable justice, as well as to implore his merciful interposition for our deliverance: This congress, therefore, considering the present critical, alarming, and calamitous state of these colonies, do earnestly recommend that Thursday, the 20th day of July next, be observed, by the inhabitants of all the English colonies on this continent, as a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer, that we may, with united hearts and voices, unfeignedly confess and deplore our many sins, and offer up our joint supplications to the all-wise, omnipotent, and merciful disposer of all events, humbly beseeching him to forgive our iniquities, to remove our present calamities, to avert those desolating judgments with which we are threatened, and to bless our rightful sovereign king George *the III. and inspire him with wisdom to discern and pursue the true interest of all his subjects, that a speedy end may be put to the civil discord between Great Britain and the American colonies, without further effusion of blood, and that the British nation may be influenced to regard the things that belong to her peace before they are hid from her eyes, that these colonies may be ever under the care and protection of a kind providence, and be prospered in all their interests, that the divine blessing may descend and rest upon all our civil rulers, and upon the representatives of the people in their several assemblies and conventions, that they may be directed to wise and effectual measures for preserving the union and securing the just rights and privileges of the colonies, that virtue and true religion may revive and flourish throughout our land, and that America may soon behold a gracious interposition of Heaven for the redress of her many grievances, the restoration of her invaded rights, a reconciliation with the parent state, on terms constitutional and honourable to both, and that her civil and religious privileges may be secured to the latest posterity. And it is recommended to christians of all denominations to assemble for public worship, and to abstain from servile labour and recreation on the said day.*

By order of the congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province meets here.

Reports of the killed and wounded at the battle at Noddle's Island are various: Some of them say that the loss on the side of the regulars was 200 killed and wounded; but a person from Boston informs, that the return made to general Gage makes 21 killed, and 63 wounded. On the side of the Americans, we are well assured, that there were only four wounded.

The act for restraining the trade of the middle colonies takes place the 20th of July, and not the 1st.

It was last year reported that sir Jeffery Amherst had said that with 5000 English regulars he would engage to march from one end to the other of the continent of North America. This being spoken of publicly in a coffeehouse in North America, colonel Washington, who was present, declared that with only 1000 Virginians he would engage to stop sir Jeffery Amherst's march. The very able, spirited, and prudent conduct, of this gallant officer, when he covered and preserved the remains of the English army, after one of their defeats last war in North America, has endeared him to every brave man, and stamped him with the name of being a most able officer.

Detached parties of 1000 men each, commanded respectively by Clinton, How, and Burgoyne, are to be sent to South Carolina, Virginia, and such of the provinces as are deemed the most refractory.

MR. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to let those gentlemen know who are indebted to me that unless they discharge their respective balances this meeting, their names will be inserted very shortly in all the Williamsburg papers, that the world may know how tradesmen are treated in Virginia. ELKANAH DEANE.

OSBORNE's, *June* 6, 1775.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 20th of *February* last, a dark bay horse, 4 feet 7 inches high, 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder I, his mane cut on the near side, with a bob tail, though both near grown out; he is lame in the shoulder, his flanks are of a lighter colour than his body, with thick thighs, trots hard and fast, and has remarkable good courage. He was bred on *Broad* river, in *North Carolina*, where he will probably go, if not taken up; but I have reason to believe he was stopped by *Thomas Frith*, of *Chesterfield*, and by him swapped away with one *Crowder*, of *Dinwiddie*. Whoever takes up the said horse, and will bring him home, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, but if they can make it appear he was traded, as I suspect, I will give THREE POUNDS reward. 2 PETERFIELD TRENT.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in *Pittsylvania*, a large strawberry roan horse, about 5 feet high, branded on the left shoulder T B in a piece, about 8 or 9 years old, is a natural pacer, but paces slow, the under part of his mane has been lately cut, and he carries his tail remarkably high when rode, and rather over his right hip. Any person that will bring the said horse to me, in *Pittsylvania*, on *Pigg* river, near the mouth of *Snow* creek, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. GEORGE BELL.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a small black cow, with some white under her belly, about 5 years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the left ear, and a slit in the right. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s. WILLIAM SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Augusta*, near *Rockfish Gap*, a small bay mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the off shoulder I D, with a hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 years old, and paces. Posted, and appraised to 4l. SAMUEL STEEL.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay horse, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock and shoulder D, has lost one eye, and has some white hairs in his forehead. JOHN HARPER.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appomattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A large and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwelling-house, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the most parts of *Virginia*, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but *Appomattox river* will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Banister*'s mill, by *Petersburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

POETS CORNER.

A SONG, *composed at a town meeting in* Chester, Burlington *county*, July, 1774.

COME join hand in hand, all ye true, loyal fouls,
'Tis LIBERTY calls, let's fill up our bowls;
We'll toast all the lovers of FREEDOM's good cauſe;
AMERICA's ſons will ſupport all our laws.
Our firelocks are good; let fair FREEDOM *ne'er yield.*
We're always ready,
Steady, boys, ſteady,
By Jove we'll be FREE, *or we'll die in the field.*

Though the *lords* and the *commons* may rail in the houſe
At our patriot aſſemblies, we don't care a ſouſe;
We'll keep chearful ſpirits, nor mind their commands,
The ſun of fair LIBERTY will ſhine o'er our lands.
Our firelocks are good, &c.

The bright ſtar of empire begins to ariſe,
The genius of FREEDOM expands through the ſkies;
On her head we will place the imperial crown,
AMERICA's the ſpot where ſhe fixes the throne.
Our firelocks are good, &c.

To *Wedderburne* and *North* now confuſion we'll drink,
Their daſtardly ſouls, we will cauſe them to ſhrink;
Then join hand in hand, here's a full flowing bowl,
'Tis FRANKLIN and LIBERTY enlightens the ſoul.
Our firelocks are good, &c.

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Frederickſburg*, the 29th of *April* laſt, a dark bay horſe, about 13 hands 3 inches high, has glaſs eyes, one a little more ſo than the other, a ſhort ſprig tail, a large ſtar and ſnip (or rather blaze) in his face, his off hind foot white, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock S, and was bred about 10 miles from *Auguſta* courthouſe. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and delivers him to me, in *Dumfries*, *Prince William* county, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

2* WILLIAM BRENT.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia or Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

RUN away from *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, on the 27th of *April* laſt, a negro wench, named ROAD, about 28 years of age. She was born in *New England*, and ſpeaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaiety in dreſs. She had on, and took with her, a homeſpun ſtriped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black ſilk hat, a pair of leather ſhoes, with wooden heals, a chintz gown, and a black cloak. She is ſuppoſed to have a forged paſs, and may endeavour to paſs as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the ſaid wench, and return her to the ſubſcriber, or to *Joſeph Blunt*, eſquire, of *Edenton*, or to *Keder Merchant*, eſquire, of *Currituck*, or ſecure her in any of his majeſty's gaols, and notify the owner, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, by 2* JOSIAH HALL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, the 10th of *April* laſt, two convict ſervant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Engliſhman*, a weaver by trade, a ſhort, well made man, of a freſh complexion, has ſhort black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has loſt one thumb. He had on a reddiſh turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Iriſhman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a ſhort fellow, remarkably thick in his ſhape, and is a ſailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid ſervants, and contrive ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.

3* JOHN MARR.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about ſix days before *Chriſtmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſcar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board ſome veſſel. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlotteſville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkſon*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED from my plantation, near *Dumfries*, on *Friday* the 12th of *May* laſt, a bright bay mare, near 14 hands high, with a long bob tail, and very thick mane, is a natural pacer, and gallops very aukwardly. She is marked, if I remember right, with a W on the left ſhoulder, had a yoke on, and was ſeen about ten days ago near *Bull Run* church, in *Fauquier* county. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward. 3 GEORGE GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder I K, has a bell on, which is marked . . . . . and buckled with a large buckle; ſhe has ſome white hairs in her forehead and on her ſhoulder, occaſioned by a collar, and a ſprig tail and hanging mane. Poſted, and appraiſed, with the bell, to 10l.

§ JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a pied ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the left, and a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. § ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay horſe, about 10 years old, has a ſprig tail and hanging mane, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock D, and on the top of his head there is a ſcar, which appears as if he had had the pole evil. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. § JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, on *Hardware* river, an iron gray horſe, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, branded on the off buttock with WAR in a piece, and is ſhod before. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. * CHARLES HUDSON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with ſome ſaddle ſpots, and about 11 years old, has on a ſmall bell, and branded on the near buttock H B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. * AQUILLA GILBERT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a white pied ſteer, his face almoſt white, the ends of his horns ſawed off, and is marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left, and appears to be about 5 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 5s.

* JOHN WOODWARD.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a ſheabitten gray horſe, about 9 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, in tolerable good order, and branded on the near buttock *d*, as near as I can make it out. He paces a running gait, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 18l.

* CHARLES MAXEY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bright bay horſe, about 10 or 12 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the ſhoulder A d N, and on the buttock I, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one of his feet white to the footlock, and paces a ſlow gait. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. * JOHN HOPKINS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a brindle cow, marked with a crop in each ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

* ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a ſore back, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l. 10s. * THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in *Frederickſburg*, the 13th of *January* laſt, a ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a hanging mane, and a ſwitch tail, which is very thick, and lays on both ſides the neck, a blaze on his forehead, with whitiſh hind feet, and branded on the near ſhoulder M. Whoever brings me the ſaid horſe ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.

1* ROBERT SCOT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.

SAMUEL CANBY.

WEST POINT, *June* 2, 1775.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, with a roached mane and bob tail, has a ſtar in his forehead, and about fourteen hands high, his brand, if any, unknown. The other is a bright bay, with a buſhy mane and broom tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and gives notice ſo that they may be had ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or fifty ſhillings for either. THOMAS MOORE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Frederickſburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
At the ſign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the ſouth eaſt corner of* Market *and* Gay *ſtreets, and oppoſite Meſſieurs* Uther, Rowe, *and company's ſtore, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehouſe, in* Baltimore *town*,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for ſale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, conſiſting of the following articles, viz. ſilver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch ſtrainers, cream ewers, caſtors, ſalts and ſalt glaſſes, cruſſets, ſoup ſpoons, punch ſpoons, table and tea ſpoons, ſugar tongs, ſilver ſhoe, knee, ſtock, and breaſt buckles, plated ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, maccaroni ſhoe buckles, faſhionable diamond, topaz, emerald, ſaphir, amethiſt, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paſte, foil ſtone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paſte fancy work ditto, ſet in gold and ſilver, garnet, paſte, and plain gold maſon broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chryſtal ſleeve buttons, ſet in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chryſtal, paſte, and foyl ſtone ſhoe, knee, and ſtock buckles, plain gold ſtock buckles, chryſtal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paſte and glaſs ſleeve buttons in ſilver, gold, ſilver, gilt, and pinchbeck ſeals and trinkets, ſilver and ſteel watch chains, tortoiſeſhell and horn combs, neatly ſet with paſte and marquiſet, ſilver and ſhagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without inſtruments, ſilver ſpurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, ſilver and ſilver gilt whiſtle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, ſet in gold and fancy work, paſte and marquiſet necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paſte ear rings, draw plates, ſilver and ſteel ſtopped thimbles, pincuſhion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paſte pins, hair ſprigs, a variety of faſhionable ſtay pins, ſilver hafted knives and forks in caſes, ladies huffiffs, with and without inſtruments, billiard balls, gold ſcales and weights, properly regulated. Alſo cutteau du chaſſe hangers, ſmall ſwords and piſtols of all ſorts, true and falſe ſtones of all ſorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten ſtone, pumice ſtone, ſaltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the uſe of ſilverſmiths.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old gold, ſilver, lace, and watches.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of* Auguſt *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.

t d ſ NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Setten* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Gearwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.